

THE BLOOMFIELD CITIZEN.

SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1888.

Working for Pay.

That "the laborer is worthy of his hire" is as true as that two and two make four. The higher the quality of service rendered the better the pay. Among the oddities of life is the fact that brain-workers have permitted the hand-workers to monopolize the complaints of ill-paid labor. To write epics and starve in a garret was thought the true model of literary duty in a past generation. To die on the battlefield amid a blaze of glory was reward enough for the soldier. To fill the highest station in civil life without pay was demanded of the cultivated gentleman. Sparta required her sons to live for the State first; for themselves last or not at all. Small thought she was, she made her name feared or honored, and left such a record that forever afterward Spartan simplicity and courage has become the synonym of all that is best and truest in the world.

A nation's first years are apt to be its best years. There is then no summing of the body—no seeking of ease, or excessive wealth; no fierce personal aggrandizement. External enemies, the colds of winter and the heats of summer, the hard toil necessary for the subjugation of the soil, the building of a home and the providing of daily bread, consume the energies and occupy the mind. Public offices are filled without pay or with small pay as a matter of patriotism or public duty. Then comes wealth. The soil becomes more generous. Tied with a hoe it laughs with a harvest. Factories send forth their products in exhaustless quantities. Luxury and ease abound. The drone escapes popular execration; to live by the wits is no longer wicked; on the contrary it is a mark of shrewdness. Patriotism is at a discount. Public office is no longer a public trust; it is a chance to put a hand in the treasury, to feed at the public crib. The dear people are intrigued into increasing salaries. Then the wish for public station begins. Sentiment no longer agitates the bosom of the candidate for office; it is the love of spoils. The cry once raised that there is no pay so liberal as that given for public work, and immediately men neglect their private business to pursue the phantom of office. With annual appeals to the people at the polls, it is a lottery from which any man may draw a prize. The savings of the poor and the surplus of the rich are absorbed in the struggle for votes. The best man wins—sometimes; and then the dear public is asked to foot the bill. Is it not so? Is there not a serious evil in the present demand for full pay for public service? Would it not be well to encourage the sentiment of patriotism just a little? Ought the soldier having done a noble work in saving his country to demand his full pay in dollars and cents? Ought the civilian elected to an office of trust and honor to expect that his service shall return the same pay as similar work in private station? Sentiment need not condemn the literary man to starvation, nor the soldier and holder of office to poverty, but does not a patriotic regard for one's fellow-man require that the last farthing of pay shall not be exacted for the performance of public duty?

The near approach of Spring calls attention again to the horse-railroad soon to be built by the Orange & Bloomfield Horse Car Co. Engineers have already surveyed the route, the rails are soon to be shipped and work begun about April 1st. By the 1st of July the cars should be running upon our main street. The facilities provided by this new line will be gladly welcomed. The influence of this new medium of communication upon the growth of the town should be quickly felt.

It would now seem desirable that the line of the Newark & Bloomfield Horse Railroad should be extended along Bloomfield Ave. at least as far as Ridgewood Ave. This would accommodate a large number of people in Glen Ridge who are not now reached. As a means of communication with the Centre it would be valuable, and the cars would not doubt be largely used by those wishing to reach Newark between the time of railway trains.

To the Public.

In behalf of the teachers of the Public School, the Committee of arrangements for the recent Fair desire to make expression of their sincere and grateful appreciation of the friendly spirit manifested and the ready assistance tendered by the people of the District. To their generous gifts and personal aid in the preparation, and to their liberal patronage during the holding of the Fair, its success is almost entirely due. While gratified

with the financial results of the Fair, we especially appreciate the kindly interest in the school and in its work, which has so unexpectedly found expression. Our hope now is that in direct response to this personal kindness and material assistance that has been so freely tendered, an immediate advance may be taken in what has been already attained in the equipment and working of the school.

EDITH E. HULL,
MARY M. DRAPE,
SARA DEANE,
JANE E. BARR.

The Soldiers' Plot.

The members of the Grand Army Post and the numerous friends of the soldiers interested in securing a lot in the cemetery to be known as "The Soldiers' Burial Plot," are desirous of calling the attention of the people to the advisability of making an appropriation to this cause that will result in something practicable as well as creditable to the town.

A lot fifty feet by thirty-six, which dimensions are none too large, can be purchased for \$540, and the cost of permanently keeping it in order would be \$250. The people at this annual town meeting should increase the appropriation sufficiently to carry out the above plan. The desire on the part of the soldiers is a laudable one and should meet with the approval of all loyal citizens. The spirit of patriotism, which it will become a republic to inculcate, is strengthened and developed by an honorable regard for the heroes who have placed their lives in jeopardy in defense of free institutions. The appropriation ought not to be less than \$540.

—El Perkins has a reputation for saying things that are of doubtful veracity, his reputation suffered no damage by his appearance in Bloomfield, when a very large audience turned out to hear him. The lecturer experienced considerable difficulty in keeping cool—a difficulty that he would find not alone confined to this world, unless he pays more respect to the truth. The lecture was very interesting as well as amusing. The pill-sophy of wit, humor, satire, ridicule and pathos was clearly portrayed. The entertainment closed the Winter Course of the Y. M. C. A. The series has been well patronized. The Association will doubtless feel encouraged to repeat the course during another season. The thanks of the public are due the members of the Association for the opportunity of enjoying these excellent entertainments at such a low rate of admission.

—The endeavors put forth by the Association in Fairview and Silver Lake are producing good results. Many inquiries are coming in from men of moderate means in search of a pleasant and attractive place of residence where they can own a home with sufficient ground to improve it. The action of a few avaricious property owners possessing large tracts of unimproved property in advancing the price is to be deprecated, in so much as the demand was not created by any special effort on their part. Such organizations in all out lying districts are beneficial if properly managed and encouraged.

—The special reduction made on Washington's Birthday in the rate of admission to the 23d Street Tabernacle New York City, where Munkacsy's famous religious painting "Christ on Calvary" is on exhibition, proved so satisfactory, that Mr. Sedelmeyer, the owner of the picture, has continued the reduced rate—25 cents—during the last weeks, the picture will remain here. Descriptive lectures are given afternoon and evening by Rev. Dr. Graham.

—At a meeting of the citizens of the Township of Belleville, held last Friday, it was resolved to issue bonds to the amount of \$50,000 to be spent in the construction and repairing of roads, John and Mill streets are to be macadamized to the Bloomfield line.

State Prohibition Convention.

The State Prohibitionists held their convention at Trenton on Tuesday, February 28th. Bloomfield and Montclair were well represented by the following gentlemen:

J. Frank Stocking, George F. Warren, Jr., E. F. Dush, James Best, Charles B. Gould, John R. Anderson, and D. E. Merritt from Montclair; F. E. Batchelder, Samuel Ellor, E. A. Smith, William Ellor, J. W. Snedeker, A. H. Edgerly, and Ralph H. Williams from Bloomfield. Delegates were elected to the National Convention to be held at Indianapolis. Resolutions were passed declaring allegiance to the National Prohibition Party, and support of its candidates for president and vice-president. Absolute prohibition was declared the sole aim of the Party. The delegates were instructed to urge the nomination of General Clinton B. Fisk for president. A resolution to aid the success of the Local Option clause of the new temperance measure being agitated by the Republicans provoked an animated discussion, and was finally withdrawn.

Efforts were made by reporters to ascertain the sentiments of the delegates at the convention with regard to the measure. While there were many expressions of favor and not a few dissenting voices, a majority refused to commit themselves in any way whatever.

A Startling Sensation.

S. D. Smith, trainmaster on the New York & Erie Elevated Railroad, living at 130 East 123rd Street, New York, writes us: "To say that the feelings, the sensations I experienced were startling, expresses mildly, but, thanks to Paxine, I can take some interest in life. I think I had about as bad a case of dyspepsia as a man can have and exist. My digestive apparatus seemed to have lost all power to act, and the many highly recommended remedies with which I dosed myself did not aid. Paxine has proved a wonderful remedy in my case, and I feel completely restored to my health." Paxine is sold by the druggists, or delivered free by express to any address in the United States on receipt of price, 50c. and \$1.00 a bottle. Instructive pamphlet mailed free. The Dennis Mfg. Co. (Limited), 20 Vesey St., New York. See advertisement in this paper.

THE GRASSHOPPER TELEGRAPH.

Making Messages Jump from Moving Trains to the Wires Alongside.

A reporter was comfortably seated in the smoking car of an afternoon train on the Lehigh Valley road, when his attention was attracted by a peculiar sound proceeding from one corner of the car. It was interrupted at irregular short intervals, and had the sound been metallic it would undoubtedly have been recognized as the "click" of a telegraph instrument. But it was not metallic; it was more like a mosquito's "ping" "clap" "clap" and cut up into short fragments.

Upon looking around for the origin of this peculiar sound the reporter noticed a young man occupying a back seat. Around his head passed a broad band which fastened a peculiar black affair against his ear. A moment later the reporter was seated beside him and learning about "telegraphing by induction."

The operator held on his left a board about three feet long and two and a half feet wide. At the end of it was a small message blank. Near the center of the board was the key, and on the right was the "induction coil" with a steel case. When the reporter sat down the operator was sending a message, and the vibrations of the armature were what caused the sound that had attracted attention.

"Why does your instrument make so different from other ones?" the reporter asked when the message was sent. "Oh, we make it sound that way so that the office can tell the difference from the regular line. We can, by changing the sounder, make it any note that we please, but this is found very satisfactory."

"Where is your line? Under the car?" "Where is it?" "It, out on those poles, beside the track."

"But how do you make connections?" "We don't. That is, no direct connection. We telegraph by induction. This," placing his hand on a large coil of wire on the side of the car, "is our battery. We send a current through the tin roof of the car, and down to the ground through the axle box and wheels. Now, there is also a current passing along the line on the poles. The presence of one of these currents affects the other, and when, by using the key, I break and again make the current through the car roof, it produces a corresponding effect upon the line current, and that effect is felt at the office. Now, some people can't understand why this should work at such a great distance from the line when the currents through the wires on the same pole do not affect each other in the same way. But, I reply, they do so if the wire is under a certain kind of strain. Often, when you are using the telephone, you can hear the conversation of persons using a wire near yours. The only reason we use it works better with us is that we use a different kind of electricity—a stronger current, if you will—and our instruments are made especially to be influenced by the currents so affected. I can show you the difference by taking something entirely disconnected. Suppose you had a quart of water to boiling point, you do not feel the heat from it until your hand comes almost in contact with it or the vessel that contains it. Now heat a piece of iron that hot and you can feel the heat from it for some distance. Our current differs from the ordinary current in a similar way."

"What is the affair strapped to your ear?" "That is my telephone. We have to use the receiver to receive the message, and I have it strapped in place so that both hands will be left free. Although our system has been working beautifully upon this road ever since last October, the company is constantly experimenting in order to improve upon it if possible. Of course any one could see after a moment's thought how many advantages, both to the road and the passengers, arise from a system of telegraphy by means of which every two trains on a division of the road are in constant telegraphic communication with each other and with the train dispatcher. Why, just before our system was introduced on this road there was an accident on the Pennsylvania road that cost the company \$25,000 and the lives of two employees. It resulted from the carelessness of a station operator, and could never have happened if both trains had been in communication with the dispatcher. Of course, too, this system obviates the great loss of time entailed upon the freight and gravel and construction trains by the old system."

"Then the advantages to the passengers are very great. Every trip numerous passengers send messages by me. Some of them are of such a nature that it would be quite a serious matter for the sender to have to wait until the next stop to send them. Of course, on some of the fast trains, that do not make any stop at all for hours, the importance is increased. Passengers may send messages from the car to any point reached by the Western Union, and can similarly receive messages from any such point. A lady was taken sick on this train in going out to Essex the other day. I used my instrument, and when the train stopped there was an ambulance and a physician waiting for her. We had hardly pulled out of Newark yesterday when the conductor received a message from a lady who had got off there, asking me to look out for her, which she had forgotten to take with her."—New York Sun.

Colors for Fashionable Young Men.

"The color of that canvas is called 'Paille,'" said a dry goods clerk to a reporter recently.

"Is it a new shade?"

"Yes; you see it is a kind of straw color. It will be very fashionable in the coming season."

"Are many new shades coming into the market for this spring?"

"About nine. A new light gold color is called 'Eberley.' Coral is a light shade of coral, as the name would signify. Marine is a bright navy blue. Cardinal, a bright red poppy. Cardinal is a little darker shade than Cardinal, and Pompei is darker. Veil or is a very old gold color, and Peppin is a light brownish yellow. These nine will be the most fashionable. There are in all about sixty fancy shades, but a great many of them are old except their names. All the new shades come from Paris—New York Evening Sun.

An Ordinance.

RELATING TO STREETS AND HIGHWAYS.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE Township Committee of the Township of Bloomfield as follows: Sec. 1. The owner, occupant or other person having the charge of each and every dwelling house, store or other building or lot or lots of ground, shall, within six hours after every fall of snow, or after the formation of any ice, upon the sidewalk in front thereof, cause the said snow, ice (unless said ice shall have been perfectly removed with sand or ashes) to be entirely removed from the flagging or planks in front thereof, under the penalty of three dollars for every such neglect, to be forfeited and paid by the said owner, occupant or person having charge thereof, severally and respectively; provided that this section shall not apply to any sidewalk which is all or in part a part thereof, with flagging, cement, concrete plank or boards.

EDWARD F. FARRAND,
Township Clerk.

N. J., Feb. 15, 1888.

A Vegetable Soup.

In the valleys of California grows a tall, slender stemmed bilious plant, with purple and white flowers which played an important part in the economy of the Spanish population, and is still more so of the country people. It is the well known ayule, or soup plant. It rises from a subterranean bulb, which is egg shaped in form, two or three inches in diameter, and enveloped in a thick coating of black, matted, hair like fibres. This bulb is the dried, tormented procreant of the plant, and is used for soup, or clothing quite as well and much more pleasantly than coarser kinds of soup.—Popular Science Monthly.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT

Life Insurance Company.

NEWARK, N. J.

AMZI DODD, - - President.

Assets (Market Values) Jan. 1, 1888.

\$42,111,233.33
LIABILITIES 4 per cent. Reserve \$9,283,484.33
SURPLUS \$32,827,749.00
Paid by former New York Standard (discontinued this year), 5,623,762.75

Policies Absolutely Non-Forfeitable After Second Year.

IN CASE OF LARKS THE POLICY IS CONTINUED IN FORCE as long as its value will pay for it; and if preferred a paid up policy for its full value is issued in exchange.

CASH LOANS are made to the extent of 50 per cent of the reserve value where valid arguments of the policy can be made as collateral security.

LOSSES paid immediately upon completion and approval of reports.

THOMAS W. LANGSTROTH,

Manufacturer of

Patent Locks, Latches and Bells,

Dealer in

ELECTRIC SUPPLIES,

Burglar Alarms, Annunciators,

HOUSE, OFFICE, FACTORY BELLS and SPEAKING PIPE PUT IN.

ELECTRIC GAS-LIGHTING,

Sole Agent for the

EUREKA BELL.

The only Bell giving the same result as the Eureka with out the use of a battery. Can be applied to any front door pull. ESTIMATES GIVEN.

14 Mechanic Street,

Newark, N. J.

Professional Cards.

DR. W. H. WHITE, Telephone 45.

Office and Residence,

Next Westminster Pres. Church,

Bloomfield, N. J.

Hours: Until 9 A.M., 1 to 2 P.M., 6 to 8 P.M.

DR. CHAS. H. BAILEY,

Physician and Surgeon,

MONROE PLACE.

Office Hours: 8 to 9 A.M., 1 to 3, after 7 P.M.

DR. E. M. WARD,

East Park Place,

Office Hours: 7 to 9 A.M., 1 to 3 P.M., after 7 P.M.

JOHN E. WILSON, M.D., Telephone 18.

Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon,

Bloomfield, N. J.

Office Hours: 8 to 10 A.M., 12 to 1.30, & 6 to 8 P.M.

DR. S. C. HAMILTON,

DENTIST,

CADWIS BUILDING, BLOOMFIELD,

Corner Bloomfield and Washington Avenues.

DR. W. E. FINKHAM,

DENTIST,

22 EAST 20TH ST., NEW YORK.

Between Broadway and Fourth Avenue.

DR. C. S. STOCKTON,

DENTIST,

NEWARK, 15 CEDAR ST.

DR. J. E. STURHEIT,

Physician and Surgeon,

Office, Broad street, opposite Post Office.

Office Hours: 9 to 10 A.M., 1 to 2 P.M., 6 to 7 P.M.

CHAS. H. SHELTON, M.D., Telephone No. 61.

Bloomfield Office at the end of the Horse-car road. Hours from 1.30 to 3 P.M. Residence and Office Fullerton Avenue, Montclair. Messages transmitted by telephone at any hour, day or night from Scherr's Drug Store.

DR. WM. H. VAN GIESSEN,

Physician and Surgeon.

Office, Washington Avenue, next to Scherr's Drug Store.

Office Hours: 8 to 10 A.M., 1.30 to 4 & 6 to 8 P.M.

HALSEY M. BARRETT,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

Office, 750 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Residence, Elm St., Bloomfield.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS, ETC., TAKEN.

WHITEHEAD, GALLAGHER & RICHARDS,

LAW OFFICES,

745 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

JOHN WHITEHEAD, JON D. GALLAGHER,

MARIE E. RICHARDS.

Residence of J. D. Gallagher Ridgewood Ave., Glen Ridge.

J. A. BEECHER,

ATTORNEY, COUNSELOR AT LAW,

MASTER IN CHANCERY,

800 BROAD STREET, NEWARK.

(London and Liverpool and Globe Ins. Building.)

93 Take Elevator. (Cor. Mechanic St.)

An Ordinance.

RELATING TO STREETS AND HIGHWAYS.

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EDWARD F. FARRAND,

Township Clerk.

N. J., Feb. 15, 1888.

Jewelry and Silver Ware.

BENJAMIN J. MAYO.

Diamonds,

GOLD WATCHES. GOLD CHAINS.

SILVER WATCHES.

GOLD JEWELRY. GOLD PENS.

GOLD AND SILVER HEADED WALKING STICKS.

Sterling Silver Ware.

IN PLUSH NIVET CASES.

Best Silver Plated Ware.

IMPORTER OF

French Clocks, Bronzes

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Miner's Theatre,

MARKET ST., NEWARK.

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GOL. W. M. MORTON, Resident Manager.

MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

Week Commencing Mar. 1.

IMRE KINCALFY'S

Gorgeous Spectacular Production.

LAGADERE!

The Hunchback of Paris,

An originally produced of Nido's Garden Theatre, New York, over 100 Nights.

MARCH 5th.

"Hoyt's TIR SOLDIER!"

Evening Prices—\$1, 75c, 50c, 25c. Matinee Prices—75c, 50c, 25c.

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23d Street and Fourth Avenue.

DANIEL FROHMAN, MANAGER.

BEGINS 815. SATURDAY MATINEE 2.

The Regular Dramatic Season.

The Wife,

A New Play by D. BRANDE and H. C. DE WILLE.

Company in 1888:

GEORGIA GAYVAN, HERBERT KELCEY,

GRACE HENDERSON, HENRY MILLER,

LOUISE DILLON, NELSON WHEATCROFT,

MRS. WALCOT, W. J. LE MOYNE,

MISS WHIFFEN, CHAS. WALCOT,

MISS CROFT, CHAS. DICKSON,

MISS CHOSMAN, W. FAVERSHAM.

PRICES—All Reserved—50c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.50.

Shazels

This Week.

We shall sell a large lot

at a reduction of 50% from

former prices, including

Velvet Beaver and Striped

Broche,

At \$5.00.

New Spring Shawls.

Lord & Taylor

Grand, Chrystie and Forsyth Sts.

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